



REGIONAL QUARTERLY REPORT

State Personal Income and More . . .

Second quarter of 2011

State personal income growth slowed to 1.1 percent, on average, in the second quarter of 2011, down from 2.1 percent in the first quarter.¹ Growth rates ranged from 2.2 percent in Nebraska and South Dakota to 0.7 percent in the states of Washington and Georgia. Inflation, as measured by the national price index for personal consumption expenditures, decreased to 0.8 percent in the second quarter from 1 percent in the first quarter of 2011.

The deceleration in the second quarter brought personal income growth back to the rate prevailing in the last two quarters of 2010 (chart 1). Personal income growth had been boosted 0.8 percentage point in the first quarter by a reduction in the personal contribution rate for social security, one of the provisions of the Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010.

Earnings by state and industry

All of the earnings growth in the second quarter for the United States and most states was in the private sector (table A). A small rise in the earnings of federal workers (civilian and military) was offset by a decline in the compensation of state and local government workers.

Earnings in two private-sector industries, health care and professional services, grew in all states in the second quarter. What distinguished the fastest growing states from the others were the contributions of their farming, mining, and durable-goods manufacturing industries.

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For information about BEA regional statistics, go to www.bea.gov.

1. Personal income is the sum of net earnings by place of residence, property income, and personal current transfer receipts.

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Quarterly State Personal Income

Farming made substantial contributions to personal income growth in Nebraska, South Dakota, Kansas, and Iowa in the second quarter, where the value of crop output was up 6–9 percent. High global grain demand, exemplified by record soybean exports to China and a steady expansion of corn use in ethanol production, made the Plains Region the fastest growing of the eight BEA regions. Personal income grew 1.5 percent in the Plains Region in the second quarter.

With energy prices approaching the record level of the third quarter of 2008 and with the industry exploring for, and developing, new production fields, earnings in the mining industry (which includes oil and gas extraction) grew 14 percent in North Dakota and 7.3 percent in Wyoming. Mining made smaller, but still notable, contributions to earnings growth in Alaska, West Virginia, Oklahoma, Texas, and Louisiana.

Earnings in the durable-goods manufacturing industry grew significantly in the second quarter in Oklahoma and Wisconsin, where it grew 6.2 and 3.1 percent, respectively. It made smaller, but still notable, contributions to earnings growth in Iowa, Kansas, and Indiana. Exports of U.S. durable goods grew 2.7 percent in the second quarter as the dollar continued to depreciate against other major currencies.

Small gains in construction earnings in 39 states in the second quarter more than offset the relatively large declines in Colorado, Nevada, and New Mexico and en-

abled construction earnings for the nation to increase for the second consecutive quarter. However, only in North Dakota did construction contribute significantly to overall earnings growth. Construction earnings grew 4.9 percent in North Dakota in the second quarter, following a 4.6 percent increase in the first quarter.

The states with the slowest personal income growth in the second quarter—Washington, Georgia, New York, Delaware, and Michigan—all had substantial bonuses paid to workers in the first quarter in major industries: durable-goods manufacturing in Washington and Michigan, finance in New York and Delaware, and transportation and management of companies in Georgia. Despite the second-quarter declines, durable-goods manufacturing earnings were 1.1 percent higher than in the fourth quarter of 2010 in Washington and 10 percent higher in Michigan. Finance earnings were 3.2 percent higher than in the fourth quarter of 2010 in Delaware and 7 percent higher in New York. Transportation earnings were 3.7 percent higher and management of companies earnings were 6.2 percent higher than the fourth quarter of 2010 in Georgia.

Property income

Property income increased 1.8 percent in the second quarter, down from 3 percent in the first quarter. All three components—dividends, interest, and rent—increased in the second quarter in every state.

Chart 1. Range of State Personal Income Quarterly Growth Rates

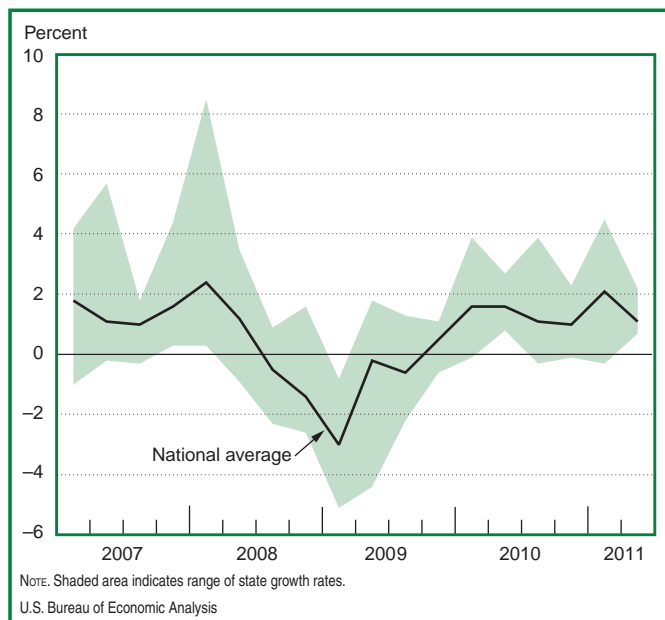


Table A. Growth of U.S. Earnings by Industry

| | Percent change | | Dollar change (millions of dollars) | |
|---|----------------|------|--|---------|
| | 2011 | | 2011 | |
| | I | II | I | II |
| All industries..... | 1.4 | 1.1 | 131,501 | 100,484 |
| Private sector..... | 1.7 | 1.3 | 129,227 | 100,899 |
| Farm..... | 3.4 | -0.1 | 3,171 | -131 |
| Forestry, fishing, and related activities..... | 0.4 | 0.5 | 85 | 122 |
| Mining..... | 2.7 | 5.4 | 2,524 | 5,216 |
| Utilities..... | 1.1 | 1.3 | 831 | 1,007 |
| Construction..... | 0.6 | 0.6 | 2,903 | 2,649 |
| Durable-goods manufacturing..... | 3.1 | 1.8 | 17,971 | 10,844 |
| Nondurable-goods manufacturing..... | 0.2 | 0.8 | 767 | 2,614 |
| Wholesale trade..... | 2.3 | 1.8 | 10,472 | 8,410 |
| Retail trade..... | 1.9 | 1.8 | 10,305 | 10,249 |
| Transportation and warehousing..... | 1.9 | 1.5 | 5,820 | 4,609 |
| Information..... | 2.7 | 1.2 | 8,100 | 3,606 |
| Finance and insurance..... | 3.6 | 0.0 | 23,589 | -61 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing..... | -1.0 | 0.7 | -1,589 | 1,112 |
| Professional, scientific, and technical services..... | 1.5 | 1.9 | 14,109 | 17,339 |
| Management of companies and enterprises..... | 3.1 | 2.1 | 7,215 | 4,959 |
| Administrative and waste services..... | 1.6 | 2.1 | 5,799 | 7,786 |
| Educational services..... | 1.1 | -0.6 | 1,685 | -836 |
| Health care and social assistance..... | 0.9 | 1.8 | 9,232 | 17,855 |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation..... | 0.2 | -0.6 | 160 | -650 |
| Accommodation and food services..... | 0.9 | 1.0 | 2,596 | 2,873 |
| Other services, except public administration..... | 1.0 | 0.4 | 3,481 | 1,331 |
| Government sector..... | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2,274 | -415 |
| Federal government, civilian..... | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1,106 | 1,047 |
| Military..... | 1.4 | 0.1 | 2,458 | 179 |
| State and local government..... | -0.1 | -0.1 | -1,289 | -1,642 |

Quarterly State Personal Income

Transfer receipts

After falling 0.6 percent in the first quarter, personal current transfer receipts rose 0.9 percent (\$20 billion) for the United States in the second quarter. Increases at the state level ranged from 0.3 percent in Alaska to 1.4 percent in Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Vermont. Transfers such as those received from the social security, Medicare, and Medicaid programs rose \$28 billion, while state unemployment insurance (UI) benefits fell \$9 billion. This marked the fifth consecutive quarterly decline in state UI benefits from their peak of \$151 billion in the first quarter of 2010. The second-quarter decline in state UI benefits occurred even as the unemployment rate rose to 9.1 percent from 8.9 percent in the first quarter.

Payments under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 were \$42 billion in the second quarter, essentially unchanged from the first quarter (table B). They consisted mostly of refundable tax credits.

BP oil spill payments fell to \$586 million in the second quarter, and in no state did they amount to as much as 0.1 percent of personal income.

Table B. Special Factors in State Personal Income

[Millions of dollars, annual rate]

| | | | 2010 | | | 2011 | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 2009 | 2010 | II | III | IV | I | II |
| Homeowner assistance payments in dividends, interest, and rent | | | | | | | |
| Louisiana | 600 | 500 | 600 | 400 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Mississippi | 400 | 350 | 400 | 400 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| United States | 1,000 | 850 | 1,000 | 800 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| Current transfer receipts of individuals from the BP oil spill | | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 0 | 99 | 48 | 75 | 274 | 128 | 93 |
| Florida | 0 | 215 | 71 | 111 | 679 | 307 | 254 |
| Louisiana | 0 | 196 | 74 | 115 | 596 | 224 | 135 |
| Mississippi | 0 | 50 | 19 | 29 | 153 | 57 | 80 |
| Texas | 0 | 17 | 6 | 9 | 54 | 59 | 24 |
| United States | 0 | 578 | 217 | 340 | 1,756 | 775 | 586 |
| Net effect of ARRA on personal current transfer receipts¹ | | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 975 | 1,255 | 1,205 | 1,130 | 1,157 | 944 | 950 |
| Alaska | 92 | 111 | 108 | 92 | 95 | 78 | 79 |
| Arizona | 1,540 | 1,692 | 1,639 | 1,480 | 1,522 | 934 | 939 |
| Arkansas | 673 | 700 | 626 | 613 | 627 | 510 | 513 |
| California | 9,653 | 7,444 | 6,385 | 5,598 | 5,924 | 4,343 | 4,328 |
| Colorado | 1,001 | 824 | 691 | 641 | 662 | 484 | 485 |
| Connecticut | 1,009 | 623 | 452 | 407 | 429 | 312 | 313 |
| Delaware | 185 | 160 | 142 | 130 | 134 | 110 | 110 |
| D.C. | 201 | 163 | 128 | 134 | 137 | 91 | 92 |
| Florida | 4,422 | 4,533 | 4,095 | 3,751 | 3,946 | 3,089 | 3,089 |
| Georgia | 2,251 | 2,500 | 2,210 | 2,139 | 2,194 | 1,834 | 1,845 |
| Hawaii | 285 | 245 | 202 | 201 | 209 | 177 | 178 |
| Idaho | 341 | 309 | 268 | 260 | 266 | 206 | 207 |
| Illinois | 3,466 | 2,779 | 2,329 | 2,118 | 2,226 | 1,662 | 1,665 |
| Indiana | 1,890 | 1,381 | 1,090 | 1,077 | 1,103 | 845 | 851 |
| Iowa | 728 | 621 | 543 | 528 | 546 | 321 | 321 |
| Kansas | 565 | 494 | 423 | 399 | 411 | 313 | 314 |
| Kentucky | 1,107 | 963 | 859 | 810 | 827 | 670 | 677 |
| Louisiana | 692 | 1,147 | 1,127 | 1,070 | 1,097 | 943 | 949 |
| Maine | 267 | 229 | 206 | 194 | 201 | 161 | 163 |
| Maryland | 1,004 | 864 | 719 | 713 | 732 | 584 | 588 |
| Massachusetts | 2,067 | 1,182 | 823 | 772 | 821 | 592 | 593 |
| Michigan | 3,406 | 2,547 | 2,117 | 1,870 | 2,001 | 1,453 | 1,451 |
| Minnesota | 1,196 | 833 | 645 | 618 | 634 | 451 | 453 |
| Mississippi | 619 | 911 | 875 | 837 | 855 | 712 | 715 |
| Missouri | 1,276 | 1,218 | 1,118 | 1,032 | 1,063 | 839 | 844 |
| Montana | 182 | 171 | 152 | 145 | 148 | 118 | 119 |
| Nebraska | 250 | 261 | 236 | 230 | 236 | 188 | 189 |
| Nevada | 907 | 585 | 441 | 394 | 408 | 325 | 325 |
| New Hampshire | 192 | 156 | 125 | 125 | 127 | 98 | 99 |
| New Jersey | 3,083 | 1,733 | 1,216 | 1,056 | 1,108 | 795 | 794 |
| New Mexico | 397 | 485 | 460 | 423 | 436 | 360 | 362 |
| New York | 4,991 | 4,185 | 3,573 | 3,342 | 3,480 | 2,685 | 2,700 |
| North Carolina | 2,540 | 2,271 | 2,020 | 1,795 | 1,870 | 1,471 | 1,474 |
| North Dakota | 85 | 84 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 62 | 62 |
| Ohio | 2,759 | 2,459 | 2,120 | 1,979 | 2,040 | 1,573 | 1,585 |
| Oklahoma | 654 | 770 | 711 | 680 | 698 | 577 | 581 |
| Oregon | 1,184 | 845 | 669 | 629 | 662 | 482 | 485 |
| Pennsylvania | 3,799 | 2,523 | 1,972 | 1,834 | 1,910 | 1,405 | 1,410 |
| Rhode Island | 343 | 226 | 171 | 169 | 175 | 130 | 131 |
| South Carolina | 1,161 | 1,186 | 1,078 | 988 | 1,020 | 837 | 842 |
| South Dakota | 95 | 125 | 121 | 120 | 122 | 97 | 98 |
| Tennessee | 1,431 | 1,516 | 1,401 | 1,310 | 1,349 | 1,122 | 1,131 |
| Texas | 4,118 | 5,586 | 5,220 | 4,976 | 5,115 | 4,300 | 4,319 |
| Utah | 401 | 447 | 400 | 386 | 393 | 282 | 284 |
| Vermont | 135 | 97 | 79 | 77 | 80 | 62 | 63 |
| Virginia | 1,166 | 1,198 | 1,075 | 1,059 | 1,080 | 866 | 872 |
| Washington | 1,541 | 1,337 | 990 | 1,030 | 1,331 | 799 | 751 |
| West Virginia | 376 | 369 | 338 | 329 | 337 | 264 | 267 |
| Wisconsin | 1,362 | 1,030 | 865 | 771 | 811 | 593 | 594 |
| Wyoming | 84 | 78 | 67 | 62 | 64 | 48 | 48 |
| United States | 74,150 | 65,450 | 56,600 | 52,600 | 54,900 | 42,200 | 42,300 |

ARRA American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009
 1. Some ARRA funding, such as for Medicaid, replaced state funding and had no net effect on personal current transfer receipts.

Annual State Personal Income

As is customary in September, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) released several sets of detailed statistics for the previous year: tax payments by level of government; transfer receipts by major program; detailed farm income and expenses; and wages, compensation, and earnings for three-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industries. The new estimates are based on surveys and tabulations of administrative data and replace estimates of total taxes, total transfers, and total farm proprietors' income that relied on extrapolations of past trends.

Tax payments by level of government

After falling for 2 years, personal current taxes (which consists of federal, state, and local income taxes, personal property taxes, and motor vehicle licenses) rose \$52.5 billion (4.6 percent) in 2010. Taxes rose in every state except Louisiana, where they fell 2.1 percent.

Federal income taxes accounted for 75 percent of personal current taxes in 2010. Federal income taxes rose in every state in 2010 except Nevada where they fell 0.1 percent to the lowest level since 2003.

State income taxes rose in 21 states; the average increase was 7.4 percent. Excluding California, where income taxes rose 16 percent, the average increase was 4.6 percent. In 22 states, state income taxes fell; the average decline was 3.9 percent. Seven states (Alaska, Florida, Nevada, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, and Wyoming) do not levy personal income taxes.

Personal current taxes are one of three major types of taxes levied by state and local governments. The other major taxes are sales taxes, which rose 3.9 percent in 2010, and property taxes, which rose 2.6 percent.¹

Transfer receipts by major program

Personal current transfer receipts grew 6.7 percent in 2010, more than twice as fast as the other major components of personal income—net earnings (which grew 3.1 percent) and property income (which grew 2.9 percent). As a consequence, transfer receipts accounted for 18.5 percent of personal income in 2010, up from 17.9 percent in 2009 (chart 2). Net earnings fell to 64.8 percent of personal income, and property income fell to 16.8 percent.

Personal current transfer receipts increased in 2010 in

every state except Maine, where declines in Medicaid benefits brought total transfers down below the 2008 level. In contrast, for the District of Columbia and 32 states, medical benefits (mainly Medicare and Medicaid benefits) increased more than any other transfer program in 2010 (table C). On average, medical benefits increased 6.5 percent. For 16 states, income maintenance benefits (especially food stamps and refundable income tax credits) increased more than any other transfer program.² Income maintenance and medical benefits increased the same amount in Indiana. In New Hampshire, retirement and disability insurance benefits (primarily social security) increased the most.

Earnings

Mining earnings has fluctuated rapidly over the last few years. In 2010, they grew 9.3 percent after falling 47 percent in 2009 and rising 45 percent in 2008. Much of the fluctuation has been in the oil and gas industry and largely reflects the ups and downs of the proprietors' income component of earnings.³ Proprietors' income in the oil and gas extraction industry rose 27 percent in 2010, following an 86 percent decline in 2009 and a 107

2. Food stamp benefits are provided through the Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program.

3. Earnings is the sum of proprietors' income and compensation.

Chart 2. Major Components of U.S. Personal Income



1. BEA does not estimate sales taxes and property taxes by state. Aggregate amounts for all states and the District of Columbia are published in NIPA Table 3.3.

Annual State Personal Income

percent rise in 2008 (chart 3). Proprietors' income includes the profits of unincorporated businesses (sole proprietorships and partnerships owned by persons) and reflects movements in energy prices.

Mining compensation has also fluctuated over the last few years but less so than proprietors' income. Compensa-

tion grew 6.3 percent in 2010, following an 11.3 percent decline in 2009 and a 17.3 percent rise in 2008. Most of the increase over the last 5 years was in oil and gas extraction and in the support activities for mining, which are up more than 50 percent since 2005 (chart 4). Compensation in other mining increased only 19 percent since 2005. The link between energy prices and mining compensation is not as direct as the link between energy prices and proprietors' income. Instead, mining compensation responds to exploration for new sources, development of new fields, and production, among other things.

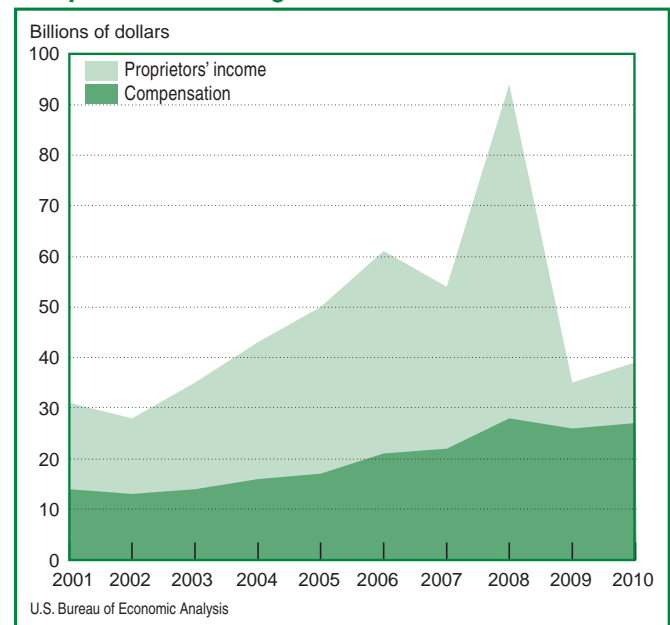
U.S. field production of crude oil rose to about 2 billion barrels in 2010 (chart 5). This was the second consecutive increase after many years of decline. U.S. natural gas withdrawals also increased in 2010.

Texas has long dominated the oil and gas extraction industry and accounted for 58.9 percent of U.S. earnings

Table C. Change in Personal Current Transfer Receipts by Major Category From 2009
[Millions of dollars]

| | Total | Retirement and disability insurance benefits | Medical benefits | Income maintenance benefits | Unemployment insurance compensation | Veterans benefits | Education and training assistance | Other benefits |
|----------------------------|---------|--|------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| United States | 142,672 | 26,737 | 57,838 | 41,224 | 8,104 | 6,367 | 11,291 | -8,889 |
| Alabama | 2,891 | 525 | 1,282 | 832 | 72 | 91 | 224 | -136 |
| Alaska | 349 | 54 | 143 | 90 | 56 | 34 | 11 | -39 |
| Arizona | 3,322 | 690 | 752 | 901 | 280 | 190 | 646 | -137 |
| Arkansas | 1,269 | 275 | 664 | 421 | -106 | 60 | 107 | -152 |
| California | 21,775 | 2,599 | 10,627 | 4,340 | 3,097 | 771 | 1,088 | -747 |
| Colorado | 2,631 | 472 | 904 | 521 | 466 | 188 | 177 | -98 |
| Connecticut | 1,394 | 245 | 478 | 321 | 316 | 37 | 92 | -95 |
| Delaware | 407 | 103 | 172 | 109 | 12 | 17 | 27 | -34 |
| District of Columbia | 577 | 32 | 289 | 84 | 129 | 11 | 62 | -30 |
| Florida | 10,974 | 2,007 | 4,039 | 3,450 | 572 | 438 | 861 | -393 |
| Georgia | 4,159 | 990 | 1,190 | 1,691 | -37 | 213 | 398 | -286 |
| Hawaii | 797 | 130 | 377 | 200 | 42 | 68 | 24 | -44 |
| Idaho | 747 | 166 | 333 | 259 | -47 | 39 | 60 | -65 |
| Illinois | 6,242 | 792 | 3,414 | 1,502 | 232 | 158 | 486 | -342 |
| Indiana | 1,953 | 644 | 758 | 758 | -342 | 92 | 305 | -263 |
| Iowa | 1,020 | 203 | 371 | 308 | -47 | 41 | 276 | -131 |
| Kansas | 832 | 218 | 186 | 352 | 40 | 51 | 82 | -97 |
| Kentucky | 1,525 | 411 | 527 | 569 | -43 | 92 | 181 | -211 |
| Louisiana | 2,044 | 342 | 531 | 783 | 146 | 66 | 150 | 26 |
| Maine | -84 | 116 | -364 | 146 | 17 | 36 | 34 | -69 |
| Maryland | 2,519 | 473 | 1,323 | 572 | 52 | 139 | 147 | -186 |
| Massachusetts | 2,170 | 447 | 856 | 648 | 166 | 72 | 164 | -183 |
| Michigan | 3,821 | 1,153 | 1,700 | 1,520 | -817 | 111 | 413 | -258 |
| Minnesota | 2,001 | 466 | 917 | 479 | -2 | 124 | 211 | -194 |
| Mississippi | 1,710 | 265 | 784 | 561 | 19 | 38 | 130 | -88 |
| Missouri | 2,112 | 509 | 678 | 709 | 96 | 142 | 225 | -246 |
| Montana | 471 | 97 | 218 | 120 | 16 | 34 | 28 | -42 |
| Nebraska | 565 | 110 | 144 | 197 | 62 | 67 | 55 | -70 |
| Nevada | 1,213 | 265 | 291 | 394 | 188 | 59 | 61 | -44 |
| New Hampshire | 307 | 151 | 84 | 101 | -32 | 24 | 31 | -51 |
| New Jersey | 4,283 | 685 | 1,793 | 855 | 778 | 94 | 246 | -167 |
| New Mexico | 1,004 | 194 | 150 | 362 | 218 | 71 | 67 | -58 |
| New York | 8,746 | 1,321 | 4,060 | 2,337 | 876 | 208 | 588 | -644 |
| North Carolina | 2,973 | 1,067 | -26 | 1,348 | 335 | 211 | 299 | -261 |
| North Dakota | 240 | 35 | 149 | 57 | -8 | 15 | 20 | -28 |
| Ohio | 3,632 | 950 | 1,180 | 1,429 | -143 | 132 | 510 | -425 |
| Oklahoma | 1,478 | 312 | 415 | 590 | 70 | 125 | 118 | -151 |
| Oregon | 1,677 | 431 | 670 | 487 | -45 | 122 | 133 | -120 |
| Pennsylvania | 6,132 | 945 | 3,388 | 1,477 | 260 | 160 | 396 | -494 |
| Rhode Island | 429 | 78 | 209 | 138 | 1 | 14 | 36 | -46 |
| South Carolina | 2,329 | 627 | 861 | 723 | -57 | 129 | 210 | -164 |
| South Dakota | 279 | 61 | 104 | 105 | -5 | 18 | 27 | -32 |
| Tennessee | 3,800 | 701 | 2,163 | 1,018 | -191 | 147 | 236 | -272 |
| Texas | 12,945 | 1,972 | 5,038 | 4,312 | 912 | 591 | 765 | -645 |
| Utah | 940 | 212 | 170 | 344 | 76 | 50 | 142 | -53 |
| Vermont | 205 | 68 | 115 | 63 | -43 | 11 | 22 | -31 |
| Virginia | 3,157 | 714 | 1,282 | 871 | -64 | 387 | 265 | -298 |
| Washington | 3,798 | 710 | 1,226 | 815 | 561 | 231 | 213 | 41 |
| West Virginia | 651 | 130 | 291 | 223 | 8 | 41 | 74 | -116 |
| Wisconsin | 2,092 | 527 | 891 | 683 | -57 | 97 | 150 | -198 |
| Wyoming | 169 | 49 | 38 | 52 | 19 | 12 | 18 | -18 |

Chart 3. U.S. Oil and Gas Extraction Industry: Composition of Earnings



Annual State Personal Income

in 2010 (table D). It also accounted for 43 percent of earnings in support activities for mining.

New fields such as the Bakken formation in North Dakota and the Marcellus Shale formation in Pennsylvania have also drawn attention recently. In 2010, North Dakota and Pennsylvania accounted for only 0.3 percent and 1.7 percent, respectively, of oil and gas extraction earnings and 2.8 percent of earnings in support activities for mining. North Dakota's small national share of mining earnings belies the importance of mining to the state economy, where it accounted for 4.8 percent of nonfarm earnings in 2010, a percentage slightly greater than in Texas and exceeded only in Wyoming, Alaska, West Virginia, and Oklahoma. Development of these new formations affects not only mining earnings but also earnings

in related industries, such as construction and transportation (rail, highways, and pipelines).

Chart 5. U.S. Oil and Gas Production

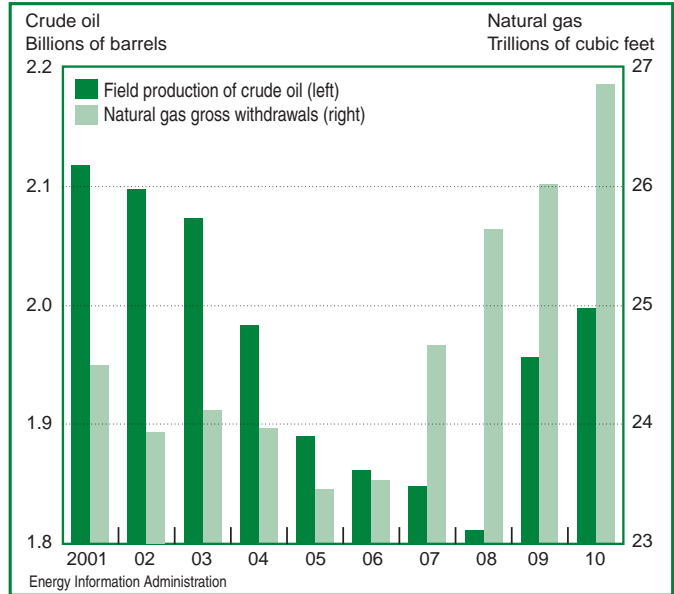


Chart 4. U.S. Mining Compensation

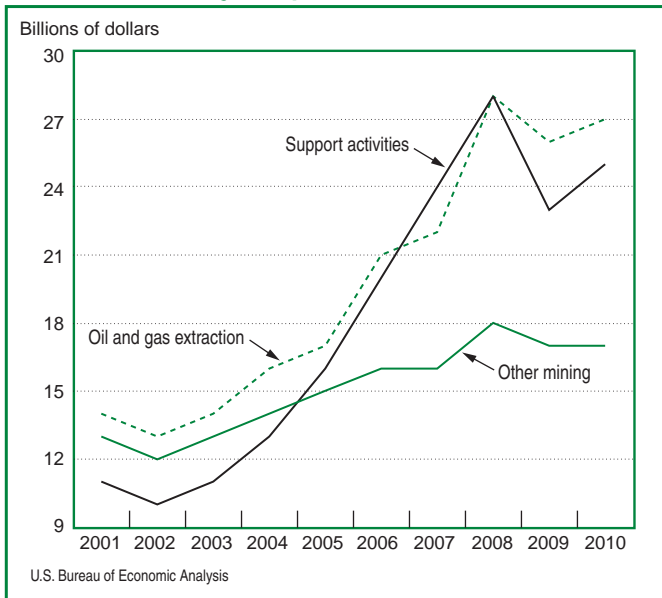


Table D. Mining Earnings, 2010
[Percent]

| | U.S. share | | | Mining's share of state's nonfarm earnings |
|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--|
| | Oil and gas extraction | Mining (except oil and gas) | Support activities | |
| Alaska | 1.9 | 1.5 | 4.2 | 7.8 |
| Arizona | 0.1 | 4.9 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| California | 6.7 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 0.3 |
| Colorado | 5.3 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 2.2 |
| Kentucky | 0.4 | 8.9 | 0.7 | 2.0 |
| Louisiana | 4.2 | 0.6 | 13.3 | 4.3 |
| Nevada | 0.0 | 6.0 | 0.6 | 1.8 |
| North Dakota | 0.3 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 4.8 |
| Oklahoma | 9.6 | 0.7 | 7.7 | 6.3 |
| Pennsylvania | 1.7 | 6.1 | 2.8 | 0.7 |
| Texas | 58.9 | 4.2 | 43.0 | 4.7 |
| Virginia | 0.2 | 4.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| West Virginia | 0.7 | 11.2 | 1.6 | 7.1 |
| Wyoming | 1.5 | 5.6 | 3.6 | 14.3 |
| Other states | 8.7 | 39.7 | 11.5 | 0.2 |

Revisions to Annual State Personal Income

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) revised its quarterly and annual state personal income statistics, beginning with the first quarter of 2008. Each September, BEA typically revises the preliminary estimates released in March in order to incorporate the results of the annual revision of the national income and product accounts (NIPAs) and to incorporate source data that are more complete and more detailed than those previously available (table E on page 136).¹

The NIPA estimate of U.S. personal income for 2010, which controls the state estimates, was revised down 1.3 percent (\$168 billion). The components of personal income revised the most were interest and rent. A downward revision to personal interest income (\$192 billion) more than accounted for the total revision to personal income. The rental income of persons was revised up \$49 billion.

The unweighted average revision to the 2010 personal incomes of the 50 states and the District of Columbia was 1 percent (table F), the average absolute revision was 1.5 percent, and the dispersion of the revisions (or standard deviation) was 1.7 percent.

The largest upward revision in 2010, 5.6 percent, was for North Dakota. Most of the revision (4.4 percentage points) was accounted for by a revision to farm proprietors' income due to the incorporation of new gross income and expense data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The largest downward revisions in 2010 were for Louisiana (3.5 percent), Texas (4.1 percent), and Wyoming (6.1 percent). Most of these revisions arose from the introduction of new source data from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) for dividends, interest, and rent and for nonfarm proprietors' income reported on 2009 income tax returns.

1. See Eugene P. Seskin and Shelly Smith, "Annual Revision of the National Income and Product Accounts," SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS 91 (August 2011): 6–30.

Table F. Revisions to Personal Income by State and District of Columbia, 2008–2010

| | [Percent] | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|------|------|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| United States..... | 0.6 | -2.1 | -1.4 |
| Alabama..... | 0.9 | -1.2 | -1.2 |
| Alaska..... | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| Arizona..... | 1.1 | -1.7 | -0.9 |
| Arkansas..... | 1.0 | -0.8 | -1.2 |
| California..... | 0.4 | -2.5 | -1.0 |
| Colorado..... | 0.5 | -2.4 | -1.0 |
| Connecticut..... | 0.7 | -1.9 | -1.9 |
| Delaware..... | 0.6 | -1.7 | -0.5 |
| District of Columbia..... | 0.9 | -2.8 | -1.0 |
| Florida..... | 0.1 | -3.5 | -2.5 |
| Georgia..... | -0.6 | -2.3 | -1.7 |
| Hawaii..... | 1.1 | 0.4 | 1.8 |
| Idaho..... | 0.6 | -2.0 | -0.6 |
| Illinois..... | -0.1 | -2.8 | -2.5 |
| Indiana..... | 0.2 | -1.4 | -2.5 |
| Iowa..... | 1.0 | -0.7 | -0.4 |
| Kansas..... | 1.5 | -1.9 | -1.6 |
| Kentucky..... | 0.8 | -0.9 | -2.8 |
| Louisiana..... | -0.9 | -3.9 | -3.5 |
| Maine..... | 0.4 | -0.5 | -1.6 |
| Maryland..... | 1.3 | -0.6 | 0.3 |
| Massachusetts..... | 0.6 | -0.8 | -0.3 |
| Michigan..... | -0.6 | -3.0 | -2.6 |
| Minnesota..... | 0.8 | -1.2 | 0.1 |
| Mississippi..... | 1.0 | -1.1 | -0.4 |
| Missouri..... | 1.8 | -0.3 | 0.1 |
| Montana..... | 1.0 | -2.3 | -0.6 |
| Nebraska..... | 1.4 | -0.8 | 0.5 |
| Nevada..... | 0.9 | -1.5 | -0.1 |
| New Hampshire..... | 0.6 | -1.1 | -1.1 |
| New Jersey..... | 1.4 | -0.3 | 0.9 |
| New Mexico..... | 0.9 | -1.3 | -1.1 |
| New York..... | 1.2 | -0.8 | -0.7 |
| North Carolina..... | 0.8 | -1.5 | -1.6 |
| North Dakota..... | 1.1 | -0.1 | 5.6 |
| Ohio..... | 1.1 | -0.9 | -0.6 |
| Oklahoma..... | 2.8 | -4.3 | -2.5 |
| Oregon..... | 1.2 | -2.2 | -1.6 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 0.9 | -1.4 | -1.3 |
| Rhode Island..... | 0.1 | -1.6 | -1.1 |
| South Carolina..... | 0.3 | -2.0 | -1.9 |
| South Dakota..... | 1.6 | -1.0 | 2.2 |
| Tennessee..... | 0.1 | -1.2 | -0.8 |
| Texas..... | -0.3 | -5.5 | -4.1 |
| Utah..... | 2.1 | -1.3 | 0.1 |
| Vermont..... | 0.5 | -0.4 | -0.4 |
| Virginia..... | 0.5 | -1.4 | -0.9 |
| Washington..... | 0.8 | -2.5 | -2.0 |
| West Virginia..... | 0.7 | -1.6 | -1.9 |
| Wisconsin..... | 0.9 | -0.9 | -0.6 |
| Wyoming..... | -0.5 | -7.4 | -6.1 |
| Average revision..... | 0.7 | -1.7 | -1.0 |
| Average absolute revision..... | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.5 |
| Standard deviation of revision..... | 0.7 | 1.4 | 1.7 |

NOTE: The annual revisions are computed from the March 2010 release.

Table E. Major New or Revised Source Data in State Personal Income and Personal Current Taxes Since the March 2011 Release¹

| Component of personal income | Annual estimates | | | Quarterly estimates | |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011:I | 2011:II |
| Wage and salary disbursements by industry | Revised USDA farm labor expenses. | Revised QCEW wage data; new RRB state payroll data; new Census of Governments data; revised USDA farm labor expenses. | New QCEW wage data; new DOD personnel and average pay data; new Coast Guard payroll data; new Official Catholic Directory data; new BLS Presumed-Noncovered data; new USDA farm labor expenses. | New QCEW wage data; revised CES data for March; revised Department of Transportation payroll data. | New CES employment data for April, May, and June; new DOD personnel and average pay data; new Coast Guard payroll data; new Department of Transportation payroll data. |
| Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds by industry | New FRA data on casualties. | New Census Bureau data on contributions to state and local government retirement systems; new NAIC earned premium data; revised FRA data on casualties. | New FRA data on casualties. | | |
| Employer contributions for government social insurance by industry | | New Census Bureau data on state-administered workers' compensation programs. | New QCEW data on contributions to unemployment insurance funds; new OES data on employee wage distributions; new CPS industry data on hours worked. | | |
| Farm proprietors' income | Revised USDA gross income and expense data. | Revised USDA gross income and expense data. | New USDA gross income and expense data. | Revised USDA farm cash receipts data for January and February and new data for March; revised USDA U.S. level farm income forecast. | New USDA farm cash receipts data for April and May; revised USDA U.S. level farm income forecast. |
| Nonfarm proprietors' income by industry | | New IRS data on net receipts and profits of proprietorships and partnerships. | | | |
| Residence adjustment | | Revised Census Bureau population data. | New Census Bureau population data. | | |
| Dividends, interest, and rent | Revised USDA gross rental value of farm dwellings data. | Revised USDA gross rental value of farm dwellings data; new IRS income tax data on dividends, taxable interest, S Corporation distributions, and gross rents and royalties; new ACS data on the aggregate value of dwellings and mobile homes; new CFFR pension benefits data. | New USDA gross rental value of farm dwellings data; new SSA data on social security benefits. | | |
| Personal current transfer receipts | | New SSA data on supplemental security income benefits; new Census Bureau state and local government finance data on disability benefits, income maintenance benefits, and education benefits. | New SSA data on social security benefits; new CMS and DOD medical benefits data; new DVA veterans benefits data; new USDA Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program data; new IRS Refundable Earned Income Tax Credits data; new PBGC benefits data; revised DOL unemployment benefits data; new DOE Pell Grants data; new ACF TANF foster home care and adoption assistance data. | Revised DOL unemployment benefits data. | New DOL unemployment benefits data. |
| Employee and self-employed contributions for government social insurance | New data for California state temporary disability insurance; new SSA data on OASDHI contributions from self-employed workers. | New data for California state temporary disability insurance; new Census Bureau data on state temporary disability insurance. | New data for California state temporary disability insurance; new CMS supplemental medical insurance enrollment data; new data on personal contributions for state unemployment insurance; new VA data on veterans insurance premiums. | | |
| Personal current taxes | Revised Census Bureau data on quarterly tax collections. | New IRS income tax data; revised Census Bureau data on quarterly tax collections and state tax collections; new Census Bureau state and local government finance data. | New Census Bureau data on quarterly tax collections and state tax collections. | | |

¹ "New" means this is the first time that data from the source agency are being used in the BEA estimate for the given year or quarter. "Revised" means data from the source agency were used previously and now revised data from that source agency are being used in the BEA estimate for the given period.

ACF TANF Administration for Children and Families, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families
 ACS American Community Survey, Census Bureau
 BLS Bureau of Labor Statistics
 CBP County Business Patterns, Census Bureau
 CES Current Employment Statistics survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics
 CFFR Consolidated Federal Funds Report, Census Bureau
 CMS Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
 CPS Current Population Survey, Census Bureau
 DOD Department of Defense
 DOE Department of Education

DOL Department of Labor
 DVA Department of Veterans Affairs
 FRA Federal Railroad Administration
 IRS Internal Revenue Service
 NAIC National Association of Insurance Commissioners
 NASI National Academy of Social Insurance
 OASDHI Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, and Hospital Insurance, Social Security Administration
 OES Occupational Employment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics
 PBGC Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation
 QCEW Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Bureau of Labor Statistics
 RRB Railroad Retirement Board
 SSA Social Security Administration
 USDA U.S. Department of Agriculture

Personal Income in the NIPAs and State Personal Income

The level of personal income in the national income and product accounts (NIPAs) differs from the national total in the state personal income statistics because of differences in coverage and timing of the availability of source data.

The differences in coverage stem from different concepts of residence. For NIPA personal income, a U.S. resident has a center of economic interest in the country and resides, or expects to reside, in the country for a year or more. For state personal income, a resident is a participant in a U.S. regional economy, regardless of the individual's national citizenship or duration of residence.¹

In general, the NIPA measure of personal income is broader than state personal income. Some key coverage differences are:

- NIPA personal income includes the earnings of federal civilian and military personnel stationed abroad and the property income received by the federal retirement plans of these workers. The regional measure of personal income does not include this income.²
- NIPA personal income includes all income earned by U.S. citizens living abroad for less than a year. State personal income excludes the portion earned while an individual lives abroad.
- NIPA personal income includes the income of foreign nationals only if they live and work in the United States for a year or more. State personal income includes the income of resident foreign nationals working in the United States—including migrant workers—regardless of length of residency.

The annual estimates of personal income in the NIPAs also diverge from the national totals of state personal in-

come because of differences in the timing of the availability of source data. For example, farm proprietors' income in the NIPAs for 2010 was \$1.2 billion lower than in state personal income, because the state estimates of farm proprietors' income incorporated revised U.S. Department of Agriculture data that were not available until after the national estimate was released.

Both NIPA and state personal income include the income of U.S. residents employed by international organizations or by other countries while living in the United States and exclude the income of foreign nationals employed by their home governments. NIPA personal income also includes the income of foreign nationals working at international organizations in the United States.³ In addition, both measures exclude the income of private U.S. citizens living outside the country for a year or more.

3. For more information on the treatment of border workers in the residence adjustment, see *State Personal Income and Employment*.

State and National Estimates of Personal Income

[Billions of dollars]

| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Personal income in the NIPAs | 12,460.2 | 11,930.2 | 12,373.5 |
| Plus adjustments for: | | | |
| Coverage differences | -18.6 | -20.7 | -22.0 |
| Federal workers abroad | -23.7 | -25.7 | -27.3 |
| Wage and salary disbursements | -14.9 | -16.2 | -16.8 |
| Supplements to wages and salaries ¹ | -9.3 | -10.5 | -11.3 |
| Dividends, interest, and rent ² | -0.9 | -0.7 | -0.9 |
| Less: Contributions for government social insurance | -1.4 | -1.7 | -1.7 |
| Rest-of-the-world difference | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.3 |
| Wages of private foreign nationals in U.S. | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.4 |
| Wages of private U.S. residents abroad | -1.1 | -1.0 | -1.1 |
| Use of more current source data | 3.8 | 2.4 | 0.9 |
| Wage and salary disbursements | -0.2 | -0.4 | -0.3 |
| Proprietors' income | 4.0 | 2.4 | 1.2 |
| Personal current transfer receipts | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Statistical discrepancy ³ | 6.2 | 4.9 | 4.7 |
| Equals: State personal income | 12,451.6 | 11,916.8 | 12,357.1 |

1. Employer contributions for government social insurance and for employee pension and insurance funds for Federal workers stationed abroad.
 2. Investment income received by Federal retirement plans that is attributed to Federal workers stationed abroad.
 3. Includes revisions made in the NIPAs that are not yet reflected in State Personal Income concerning wages of border workers and foreign nationals working for international organizations.

1. See *State Personal Income and Employment* at www.bea.gov/regional/methods.cfm.

2. For a description of military coverage in state personal income, see "New Treatment of State Estimates of Military Compensation," SURVEY 85 (October 2005): 116.

Tina C. Highfill

Alternative Measures of Household Income

Three of the most widely used measures of household income are BEA's measure of personal income, the Census Bureau's measure of money income, and the Internal Revenue Service's measure of adjusted gross income of individuals.¹

Personal income, in general, is a more comprehensive measure. For both the national and regional accounts, personal income is defined as the sum of wage and salary disbursements, supplements to wages and salaries, proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments, rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and personal current transfer receipts, less contributions for government social insurance. Because the personal income of an area represents the income that is received by, or on behalf of, all the persons who live in that area and because the estimates of the earnings component of personal income is made on a place-of-work basis, state personal income includes an adjustment for residence. Personal income includes the incomes of individuals, of nonprofit institutions that primarily serve individuals, of private noninsured welfare funds, and of private trust funds. The property income earned on life insurance and annuity reserves of life insurance carriers and earned on the assets of noninsured pension plans are also included in personal income.

Money income consists of income in cash and its equivalents before taxes and does not include the value of noncash benefits. It excludes, but personal income includes, employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds, lump-sum payments except those received as part of earnings, certain in-kind personal current transfer receipts—such as Medicaid, Medicare, and food stamps—and imputed income.² Money income includes, but personal income excludes, personal contributions for government social insurance, distributions from government employee retirement plans and from private pensions and annuities, and income from

regular interpersonal transfers, such as child support.

In addition, personal income at the national, state, and local area levels is presented annually on a per capita (or simple average per person) basis. Money income at the national level is presented annually both on a per capita basis and on a median household basis; median money income for states from the Current Population Survey is presented annually as 2- and 3-year averages.³ State personal income is not adjusted for inflation, but the national estimates of money income are available in inflation-adjusted dollars, using the consumer price index.⁴

Adjusted gross income (AGI) consists of the taxable income prior to exemptions and the standard or itemized deductions that is reported by individuals on their federal income tax return. It includes, but personal income excludes, personal contributions for social insurance, gains and losses on the sale of assets, and taxable distributions from government employee retirement plans and from private pensions and annuities. AGI excludes, but personal income includes, the income of the recipients of taxable incomes who, legally or illegally, did not file an individual income tax return. In particular, AGI excludes the income of many individuals with low incomes who are exempt from filing tax returns. Additionally, adjusted gross income excludes certain types of income that are not taxed—such as tax-exempt interest and nontaxable transfer payments, including Medicare, Medicaid, and welfare benefit payments—and it includes the taxable portion of social security benefit payments.

Comparison of Alternative Per Capita Income Measures

| | [Dollars] | | |
|--|-----------|--------|--------|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| State personal income ¹ | 40,947 | 38,846 | 39,945 |
| Money income ² | 26,964 | 26,530 | 26,487 |
| Adjusted gross income ³ | 27,172 | 24,860 | n.a. |

n.a. Not available
 1. Bureau of Economic Analysis, available at www.bea.gov.
 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2008, 2009 and 2010 Annual Social and Economic Supplements, available at www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/data/historical/people/index. Census calculates per capita money income using the civilian noninstitutional population total as of March of the following year. *Members of the Armed Forces living off base or with their families on post are included if at least one civilian adult lives in the household.
 3. Internal Revenue Service (IRS), available at www.irs.gov.

1. See also John Ruser, Adrienne Pilot, and Charles Nelson, "Alternative Measures of Household Income: BEA Personal Income, CPS Money Income, and Beyond" at www.bea.gov/bea/about/pdf/AlternativemeasuresHHincomeFESAC121404.pdf; the Census Bureau's *Income, Poverty and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2010* report; the Internal Revenue Service's annual *Individual Income Tax Returns*; and Mark A. Ledbetter, "Comparison of BEA Estimates of Personal Income and IRS Estimates of Adjusted Gross Income: New Estimates for 2005 and Revised Estimates for 2004," *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS* 87 (November 2007): 35–41.

2. Imputations are added to personal income in both the national and regional measures so that a comprehensive account of total production and its distribution can be presented. For a description of these imputations, see *State Personal Income and Employment* at www.bea.gov/regional/methods.cfm.

3. Although these state-level estimates of median household income and poverty are available on the Census Web site, they are no longer published in the Census report. The Census Bureau is now focusing on annual estimates of median household income and poverty for states and smaller geographic areas with populations of 65,000 or more from the American Community Survey. For guidance on the uses of the Census income products, see www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/method/guidance/index.html.

4. At the national level, BEA also presents real per capita disposable personal income (DPI). (DPI is personal income less personal current taxes; real DPI is DPI divided by the implicit price deflator for personal consumption expenditures.) For the sources of the prices used for this deflator, see "NIPA Handbook Chapter 5: Personal Consumption Expenditures" at www.bea.gov/national/pdf/NIPAHandbookch5.pdf.

Data Availability

The complete set of quarterly and annual state personal income and employment statistics for all states and the District of Columbia and for all years are available interactively on BEA's Web site.

The following annual estimates are available at www.bea.gov/iTable/index_regional.cfm:

- Personal income, per capita personal income, and population for 1929–2010
- Disposable personal income and per capita disposable personal income for 1948–2010
- State income and employment summary, 1929–2010
- Personal income by major source and earnings by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) three-digit industries for 1990–2010, by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) two-digit industries for 1958–2000, and by SIC division-level industries for 1929–57, and 2001
- Compensation of employees by NAICS three-digit industries for 1990–2010, by SIC two-digit industries for 1958–2000, and by SIC division-level industries for 2001
- Wage and salary disbursements by NAICS three-digit industries for 1990–2010, by SIC two-digit industries for 1958–2000, and by SIC division-level industries for 1929–57 and 2001
- Full-time and part-time employment by NAICS three-digit industries for 1990–2010, by SIC two-digit industries for 1969–2000, and by SIC division-level industries for 2001
- Full-time and part-time wage and salary employment by NAICS three-digit industries for 1990–2010, by SIC two-digit industries for 1969–2000, and by SIC division-level industries for 2001
- State economic profiles (a selection of personal income and employment data for each state) for 1958–2010
- Personal current transfer receipts by major program for 1948–2010
- State property income for 1958–2010
- Farm income and expenses (including the major categories of gross receipts and expenses for all farms and for measures of farm income) for 1969–2010
- Personal current tax receipts by level of government and by type for 1948–2010
- BEARFACTS, a computer generated narrative with analytical charts and graphs, that describes a state's personal income using current estimates, growth rates, and a breakdown of the sources of personal income

The following quarterly estimates are available at www.bea.gov/iTable/index_regional.cfm:

- Personal income for the first quarter of 1948 to the second quarter of 2011
- Quarterly income summary for the first quarter of 1969 to the second quarter of 2011
- Personal income by major source and earnings by NAICS two-digit industries for the first quarter of 1990 to the second quarter of 2011
- Personal income by major source and earnings by SIC division-level industries for the first quarter of 1948 to the fourth quarter of 2001
- Compensation of employees by NAICS two-digit industries for the first quarter of 1990 to the second quarter of 2011
- Compensation of employees by SIC division-level industries for the first quarter of 1958 to the fourth quarter of 2001
- Wage and salary disbursements by NAICS two-digit industries for the first quarter of 1990 to the second quarter of 2011
- Wage and salary disbursements by SIC division-level industries for the first quarter of 1948 to the fourth quarter of 2001

The state personal income statistics are also available through the members of the BEA User Group, which consists of state agencies and universities that help BEA disseminate the statistics in their states. For a list of the BEA User Group on BEA's Web site, go to www.bea.gov/regional/docs/usergrp.cfm.

For more information about the statistics, contact the Regional Income Division at 202–606–5360, fax 202–606–5322, or e-mail reis@bea.gov.

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Tables 1–5 follow.